



THE RIO NEWS.

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The proprietor gives his personal attention to the catering

The service and kitchen are of the best.

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Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aquecedo No. 108.

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Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

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Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

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78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1850.
Reorganized 1879.

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LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.**

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DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
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FROM STEEL PLATES,
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67, New Street, Rua da Quitanda, 56
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Capital .. £2,000,000

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Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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Capital .. £3,000,000

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Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

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CONSOLIDATED DENTAL MFG. CO. NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of Porcelain Teeth, Instruments, filling materials, etc. Guaranteed as good as the best, at lower prices. Get a sample set of teeth at

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Has always a large stock of Instantaneous Water Heaters, Baths, Milers, etc., etc.

Undertakes the installation of electric light, bells, portable and fixed Telephones, Lightning-conductors, in the City or in the Interior.

Guaranteed for two years.

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Mechanical Engineer,

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For 27 years Manager of the Ldgerwood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., lately Manager of the São Paulo branch.

Correspondence solicited.

Address: No. 6, Praça do Commercio, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

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Ship, Steamer and General Commission Agent.

Correspondence and consignments invited.

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Espírito Santo, Brazil.

P. O. Box 45.

Cable address: ORTON.

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This pension is recommended by its magnificent position and arrangements, with a splendid view over the bay; has fine rooms, large gardens, terraces, etc., etc., and all comforts of a first-class pension.

Moderate prices.

CEARA HARBOUR WORKS.

Wanted at once a clerk. Must speak and write English and Portuguese well, and have a sufficient knowledge of book-keeping to be able to keep a cash account on millers' and stationers' books. Passage paid to Ceará. Apply with testimonials stating nationality, age, standing clearly, when desired, could be entered on, to the Resident Engineer, Obras do Porto, Ceará.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man, speaking English, Portuguese, German and Scandinavian, seeks employment on or after the 1st of May, in a commercial house where the knowledge of the above named languages may be useful.

Address "Interpreter," c/o this office.

An English girl wishes to place herself in a family returning to Europe or to the States in May or June. Apply 67 Rua do Ouvidor.**Ladies Bicycle** wanted. Apply Crashley & Co., Rua do Ouvidor No. 67.**TO LET.**

One or two Gentlemen can be accommodated in a house of an English family residing in Botafogo.

Letters to "Herald," c/o The Rio News office.

75, Rua 7 de Setembro.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL, 110, Rua da Passagem

Now open for the reception of patients.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admission signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required. Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, and should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients attending other physicians can go direct to the wards, but should first see the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever ward, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "Order of admission." Orders of admission may be procured at this office. The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is: DR. BANDEIRA, No. 75 Rua 4.ª de Março, from 10 a 3 p.m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 2 to 7 in the evening for patients and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. for the nursing staff.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 8, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

JOCELYN R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Santa Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

APPEL, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Harefoot, Fazenda da Bella Alliança, Vigário Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.

MERRICK, Fortunato—Maltese: was lately heard on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.

O'LEARY, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?

TULLY, or TULLY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from Lima, Mich. Will bear very good news on calling at the Consulate-General.

Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1896.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni, Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evarista da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Holy Communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a.m. on 4th and 11th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 172.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p.m. Gospel preaching, at 6 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Catted. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays: 7 p.m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School at 10 a.m.; Fabrics Carols, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. A. J. MELO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Pinheiro Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—234

Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services

Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7.00 p.m.

FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary

School in the church building.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office 35, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 11 to 3 p.m.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua 22 de Setembro No. 71.—In sale the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room—a lounge on 2nd floor, 1st floor: W. L. LEWIS, Manager. Lists of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of all other things, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean minister to Brazil, Dr. Walker Martinez, left Santiago for Buenos Aires, via the Espallata pass, on the 10th inst.

—A Santiago telegram of the 6th says the Chilean government will issue a loan of \$20,000,000 for the assistance of the banks.

—The Brazilian minister at Santiago, Chili, gave a banquet on the 6th inst. in honor of Dr. Walker Martinez, the recently-appointed Chilean minister to Brazil.

—The Chilean papers are also expressing dissatisfaction with the recent boundary protocol. They say it leaves many questions open for future controversy.

—A Santiago telegram of the 9th says that the police have resolved to close all shops dealing in second-hand property because they commonly deal in stolen property.

—The *Heraldo* of Valparaiso says that the Atacama question will continue to cause contention between Chile and Argentina simply because it was not considered in the recent protocol.—It has been proposed in committee by various Chilean legislators to sell the new ironclad *O'Higgins* as a means of improving the financial situation. The ultra-patriots, however, repudiate the suggestion with indignation. They prefer bankruptcy, than to part with a ship they do not want.—The *Chilian Times* says that 60,000 national guards, marching through the streets of Valparaiso, passed a given point in 25 minutes! This was at the exact rate of 40 men per second, which shows that the Chilean national guards must be exceptionally smart fellows. The statement is a grand one—and worthy of a subsidized journal that has no reputation for veracity to risk.—*Montevideo Times*.**SPANISH ABUSES IN CUBA.**

A Havana press dispatch, by mail to Tampa, Fla., dated April 4th, gives the following details in regard to the treatment of political prisoners by the Spanish authorities in Cuba:

Two hundred and twelve men are confined in two cells of Morro Castle. They are political prisoners or "suspects" awaiting trial. Some have been there a week, some a month, some a year. Two are American citizens, one is a British subject. There is a boy of 14 years, born in Spain, and not long enough in this country to dream of rebelling against the government. There are men hewed in years, young men, merchants, professional men, clerks and farm laborers, all gathered in and thrown together with little or no evidence of having aided or taken part in the insurrection. In the Calanias fortress close by and in prisons all over the island are other unfortunates—two thousand, three thousand, perhaps four thousand, altogether, for no man may know how many people Spain has behind the bars at this time in Cuba, but of the 212 in the Morro.

In times of war foreigners, newspaper correspondents and tourists are supposed to be shut out of Spanish prisons, but relatives and friends are admitted to Morro Castle on Sundays and Wednesdays. On one of these days recently a visitor crossed the row-boat ferry from Havana to the landing between the Calanias and Morro, walked up the public gravel approach to the latter and passed within the old battlements. Spanish soldiers to the number of 200 looked round the entrance and court-yard. About half of them were on duty. In the centre of the court some fifty or sixty visitors were grouped in front of the two principal cells. Guards kept an open space ten feet wide between the visitors and the barred doors and windows of the cells. Bundles of clothing before being passed to the prisoners. Conversations between those behind the bars and those without had to be carried on in a loud voice. Wives spoke encouragement to husbands, and mothers to sons, and told of efforts being made to obtain release. Each cell is about 20 feet wide and nearly 100 feet deep. They are of stone, arched above and are more like subterranean tunnels than rooms for human beings. The only openings are at the ends. They are in the lower part of a building within the outer walls and having the appearance of being intended for storing supplies. They are damp and filthy, and are said to be infested with vermin. Nothing in the shape of chairs, benches or beds are provided. There are, however, hooks for fifty hammocks in each room. Friends of the prisoners supply the hammocks, but as there are 108 men in one room and 104 in the other, over half the number are compelled to sleep on the stone floor.

The British colonial office report on the trade of British Guiana in the fiscal year 1894-5 shows that the export of gold in the past three years has been as follows:

	Gold.	Value.
1894-5	134,047 ozs.	£ 496,878
1893-4	138,527	510,710
1892-3	134,124	492,937

The cause of the falling off in the export last year is said to be due to the fact that the first rush of exploiters has subsided.

An official report on the sugar production of Germany, submitted up to the close of February, states the production of raw sugar at 14,59,812 cwt. against 16,118,834 cwt. last year, which is a decrease of about two million cwt. The production of refined sugar is returned at 6,995,413 cwt. against 5,774,853 cwt. last year, or an increase of about 800,000 cwt. The parliamentary commission on sugar taxation and export bounties is drawing back. It is now proposed to reduce the export bounty to 145 marks, to limit the consumption to 14,000,000 cwt., and to maintain the traffic tax at 10 marks. Mr. Curzon, Secretary of State for India committee, stating the willingness of the British government to negotiate for the abolition of export bounties, has produced a good effect.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly renovated and has been provided with sanitary improvements, every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, heating tanks and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of the Hotel with a comfortable table, and with the best service and attention. The electric fan passes the floor every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

HOTEL TIJUCA

RUA CONDE DE BOMFIM, 175

This splendid family-hotel and restaurant is situated in a most healthy and picturesque place, and offers good kitchen service and attendance at moderate prices.

Breakfast or Dinner at any hour \$3.000.

EUGENIO HONOLD,
PROPRIETOR.

NEW FAMILY PENSION

15, RUA SENADOR VERGUEIRO,

BOTAFOGO.

This establishment, recently opened, is situated in an extremely healthy place, close to the beach and near to the centre of the city. Receives families and respectable persons only; the house possesses furnished rooms at all prices, with perfect sanitary arrangements, garden, baths, etc. The service of the kitchen is first class, and the establishment may, for this reason, be considered the best pension of Rio de Janeiro.

Grande Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cafetere)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleaned beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Discusses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

THE BEST SCOTCH WHISKY

IS THE

MOUNTAIN DEW

from

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co.

LEITH.

For those who have used this well-known brand, no further recommendation is necessary. A single trial is sufficient to demonstrate its superiority.

Sole Agents:

ALFREDO MENDES & MARQUES.

34, RUA DO OLVIDOR.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newspapers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, American and Tauchnitz Editions, constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought.

Collections of stamps purchased.

Sole agents for Rio de Janeiro of Mellins Food.

Agents for Longstrech's Rubber Stamps.

Atkinson's Perfumery and Peas' Soap.

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THE CONDOR.

The following account of the killing of a condor, as told by a traveller on the West coast, may or may not be true, but it is certainly graphic and interesting:

"It was a long and tiresome journey inland to the foot of the Andes, where, I had been told, I might be able to get a shot at a condor. During the trip my guide and the native hunters who accompanied me told me so many wonderful stories of the condor that I was beginning to believe that the bird was a myth and existed only in the imagination of my companions.

"One of the things they told me about condors was that the birds would attack any kind of animal that was wounded or crippled and make short work of it. They told me stories of horses, bullocks, and even full-grown pumas, or South American lions, that had been killed and eaten by the big birds.

"After two days of the hardest climbing I ever did, we crossed what I was told was one of the foothills of the Andes, but what seemed to me a mountain about as high as the Rockies. On the other side of this range there was a narrow valley, through which flowed a small river that was fed by the snows on the peaks of the real mountains. Beyond this valley was the base of the giant Andes, on the summit of which I was told the condors lived. It was to this valley they came in search of prey. There had once been plenty of wild game along both banks of the river, but most of it had been killed or driven away by the big birds, and it was then unsafe for a domestic animal of any kind to be at large during the day, and even men were sometimes attacked.

"We had been two days in the valley without catching sight of one of the birds, and I was getting discouraged. On the morning of the third day a small party of pack traders passed our camp, bound down the valley. From them we learned that they had abandoned one of their pack horses about a mile up the trail. The animal had a sore back, and had become so lame it was of no further service. 'The condors will make a meal of that horse,' said my guide. He had scarcely spoken when, looking away toward the tallest peak of the Andes, I saw what looked like a black speck in the sky. In a moment there was another of the black specks, and then another and another, until I could make out a score of giant birds sailing majestically down toward the valley.

"They are coming!" said the guide, as soon as he caught sight of them, and gathering up our guns we hurried up the trail to find the abandoned horse.

"I suggested that we approach cautiously for fear the birds would see us and be frightened away. But there I exposed my ignorance of the condor.

"Take care that you are not the one to be frightened away!" said one of my companions.

"We soon caught sight of the horse, which was slowly following along the trail. In less time than it takes to tell it the score of condors were circling around above the doomed animal and not more than a thousand feet high. The first time their shadows fell across the trail the poor old horse threw up his head and, catching sight of the black cloud above him, gave a snort of terror.

"He wheeled about and tried to run toward the river, which was close at hand, but was too lame to make much progress. The birds were still flying around in a small circle, but every moment they were getting nearer the earth. We stood still and watched them.

"When they were within 500 feet of the earth they suddenly shot downward like a black cloud of doom. The whirr of their giant wings was like the roar of an approaching storm. It was a sight never to be forgotten.

"As the condors swooped down the poor horse uttered a scream of terror, the like of which I never want to hear again. It was like the cry of a human being in mortal agony of terror. For a minute the animal was almost obscured from our view by the big birds circling around him, and then his snorts of terror were changed to wails of pain.

"The horse was now running around in a short circle, and making the best fight he could against his assailants. As he came closer to where we stood I saw that his eyes had already been torn from their sockets by the long beaks of the condors. They had torn his flesh in a dozen places with their

sharp talons, and blood was streaming down the sides of the helpless animal.

"Up to the time that they began to strike their victim with beak and claw the birds had made no sound. But now, with the smell of blood whetting their appetites, they began to give voice to short hoarse cries that were the most hideous noise to which I ever listened.

"I had for the moment forgotten that I carried a repeating rifle. The horrible fascination of the scene had completely overpowered me, but as the pitiful cries of the doomed horse grew weaker and his fight against the terrible odds had weakened to a feeble kick my senses came back to me.

"I raised my rifle and was taking careful aim at the nearest condor when the guide caught me by the arm. His face was drawn with the terror and excitement of the scene.

"Wait," said he. "Don't disturb them now, or they may turn on us, and then we will have a fight for our lives."

"In an instant I realized that a hopeless fight that would be if all those giant birds should attack us as they had the horse, and I put down my gun.

"But the fight with the horse was soon over. With the flesh hanging in shreds from his sides, neck, and haunches, the poor animal sank to his knees, then rolled over on his side, dead. In a moment the whole swarm of the great birds were around the body, tearing the bleeding flesh from the bones in strips with their beaks and swallowing it without an effort.

"In less than five minutes, it seemed to me, every bit of flesh had been torn from the bones of the dead horse and eaten. The skeleton was torn apart, and the blood-stained bones scattered about on the ground.

"Then, one by one, the condors began to fly away. With a great flapping of wings and uttering hoarse cries they rose slowly at first, and circling around until they were at least 1,000 feet above the earth, they sailed away toward the distant peaks of the Andes.

"Not until more than half of them had flown away did the guide give the signal to open fire. All this time the birds had apparently taken no notice of us, although we were in plain view less than fifty yards from where the horse fell.

"We all began shooting at once at the few condors that were still pecking at the bones of the dead horse. Talk about a cat having nine lives, there is nothing that walks or flies so hard to kill with powder and lead as a condor. I am sure that I sent three bullets through the body of one of them, and then the big bird flew away to his mountain home as if nothing had happened.

"For a time it looked as if we would be unable to kill one of them. But all four of us finally opened fire on the same bird, a big one still on the ground. After we had fired one volley it rose slowly some fifty feet above the ground. Then we fired again and it fell, but it was still alive when we came up, and not until the guide had cut off its head did it cease to struggle.

"When we examined the dead bird we found that five rifle balls had passed through its body, and that one wing and both legs were broken by our shots. We must have hit four or five others, but they were all able to get away except the one on which we had concentrated our fire.

"The dead condor measured nearly fourteen feet from tip of tip of its wings.

"After that experience I was ready to believe almost any story I heard of these giant birds of the Andes."

A contemporary has an interesting editorial on "The Oldest Family in the World." About a dozen of the 400 barons in the British House of Lords date back to 1400, the earliest being 1264. The oldest family in the British Isles is the Mar family of Scotland, 1093. The Campbells, of Argyle, to whom belongs the present Duke of Argyll, came in 1196. Talleyrand dates from 1793, Bismarck from 1870, the Grosvenor family, the Dukes of Westminster, 1066; the Austrian House of Hapsburg goes back to 952, and the House of Bourbon to 864. The descendants of Mohammed, born 570, are all registered carefully and authoritatively in a book kept in Mecca by the chief of the family. Little or no doubt exists of the absolute authenticity of the long line of Mohammed's descendants. In China there are many old families, also among the Jews, "but," says our contemporary "when it comes to pedigree there is one gentleman to whom the world must take off its hat, not as *fidei princeps* or *primus inter pares*, but as a great and only nosuch. This is the Mikado of Japan." His place has been filled by hundred years. The present Mikado is the one hundred and twenty-second of the line. The first one was contemporary with Nebuchadnezzar, 600 B. C. Of the seven great religions enumerated by Max Muller as possessing bibles, the Mikado's family, is older than five.—*Christian Advocate*.

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RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1895.*

The year 1895 has been one of solid continued work at the Mission, free from troubles from without or interruptions from within.

A review of the work for the year attests the continued usefulness of the Mission and its increased popularity among the sailors. "It has quite a notoriety," says Mr. Brandreth in his report; "if any one is in distress or trouble, it seems 'go to the Mission' is in everyone's mouth." Its position, close to the bay, just behind one of the principal wharves and in the sailors' quarter of the city, gives it every advantage in this respect. That it is well used by sailors of all kinds appears from the following extraordinary list of the various nationalities of those who have frequented it during the past year:—English, German, Belgian, Swiss, Italian, Spanish, French, Dutch, Russian, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, African (west coast), West Indian, American, Mexican, Chilean, Argentine, Chinese, Malay, Japanese, Egyptian, East Indian and Soudanese.

The number of men visiting the Mission to stay one or more nights was, during the year, 528. This does not include that probably larger number who look in and out of the Mission to spend some of their time there during the day. There have been many instances of seamen returning again to visit or stay at the Mission after their return voyages. "which," as our Missioner justly says, "speaks for itself and their opinion of its usefulness."

Services are held regularly at the Mission twice on Sundays and on Thursday evenings, as well as on other evenings when circumstances render it desirable. In December for instance, besides the above, two services were held on Christmas day, two on New Year's Eve and also 20 services on other evenings of that month. This alone will give some idea of the amount of directly religious work that is done at the Mission "towards" (to use the words once more of the Missioner's report) "softening and moulding the rough and hard natures which gather together." The attendances at these services have shown a good average. Then there is the more social and the secular side of the work—receiving men into the home, giving them advice, looking after their interests, finding them amusement in the day time, dealing with their savings, seeing to their shipment and multifarious work of a kind that cannot be tabulated in any report. Not a few letters have again been received from seamen in different parts of the world who have written to Mr. Brandreth thanking him for benefits received at the Mission.

During the year the number of vessels visited has been about 269. The number of services held on shore and on the bay amount together to about 369. The number of visits paid to hospitals has been 90.

The committee are glad to notice an increase of considerably over two contos de reis in the receipts for the past year, this being due in part to the larger amount raised among subscribers here and in part to the lower rates of exchange which have affected favorably the value of subscriptions remitted from England. Among the latter the committee have again to thank the South American Missionary Society for their valuable £100, as also Messrs. R. W. Garrett and Reginald Johnston and several other subscribers. Thanks are also due to various local friends for miscellaneous gifts to the Mission throughout the year. Gifts of books, periodicals, newspapers, illustrated papers, as also old clothes, continue to be acceptable at the Mission.

Unjoined is the statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1895:—

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts.

Balance at credit 31 December 1894..... 17,136\$700

Subscriptions and donations: South American Missionary Society, £100.0.0 2,476\$320

Robert W. Garrett, London, donation 1894 £5.0.0..... 131 500

idem, donation 1895 £5.0.0..... 131 500

Reginald Johnston, London, donation..... 100 000

A. Cameron, donation £1.0.0..... 25 300

*Though the subject matter of the above report refers only to the year 1895, the Committee feel they cannot let the report go forth without briefly recording with sorrow the severe loss they have since sustained in the lamentable death of Mr. H. Brandreth by drowning on the evening of Feb. 26th while about his duty. Rio, March 30th, 1896.

H. C. Wheatley, donation.....	10 000
Captain Reid, ship "Fleishore," donation.....	10 000
Rev. F. Frederick Young, A. M., donation.....	10 000
F. Norregard, steward ship "Bohemia," donation.....	10 0 0
Sundry donations sailors and friends.....	6 510
Annual subscriptions Rio de Janeiro (as per list).....	3,120 000
British Consulate rent storage baggage 1 year.....	600 000
Sundry lagers for food, shelter, &c.....	1,739 000
Sale of Bible.....	2 000
Bank interest on fixed deposits.....	866 520
Idem, in account current for 2nd.....	22 460 9,261 100
	R\$. 26,397\$800

Payments.

Missionary's salary 9 months a 200\$.....	1,800\$000
Idem, idem, 3 months @ 275\$.....	825 000 2,625 000
Gratification to Mr. Brandreth re wedding Rest of Mission Room 12 months.....	400 000 2,400 000
Seward's wages 12 months.....	960 000
Cas account October 1894 to September 1895 Sundry expenses and that time in connection with lodgers.....	295 700 977 910
Sundry purchases, boots, beds, blankets, papering, furniture, repairs, &c.....	289 600
Advertising and stationery.....	52 800 8,061 010
Balance at credit 31 December 1895.....	18,396 790
	R\$. 26,397\$800

Particulars of above balance:

London and Brazilian Bank Ltd., fixed deposits as under:	
No. 33/1200 due 5 January 1896.....	3,670 600
No. 33/1226 due 3 April 1896.....	6,292 300
No. 33/12052 due 2 July 1896.....	6,599 200
No. 33/12066 due 23 August 1896.....	2,096 720
Cash at L. & B. Bank Ltd. as per Bank book.....	17 770
	18,676 590
Less cheque 213,585.....	279 800

Note.—From this balance should be deducted the amount at credit of the Maintenance fund.....	12,891 520
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Actual amount at credit of Seamen's Mission Fund "working expenses" etc 31 December 1895.....	R\$. 5,505\$270
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Rio de Janeiro, 31 December 1895.

WILLIAM J. JESSOP,

Hon. Treasurer

Audited, Rio de Janeiro 25th Feb'y., 1896.

HENRY MILLER.

LIST OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS RIO DE JANEIRO 1895.

British Bank of South America, Ltd.....	100 000
London and Brazilian Bank Ltd.....	100 000
London and River Plate Bank Ltd.....	100 000
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.....	100 000
The Brazilian Coal Company Ltd.....	100 000
The Lidge-wood Manufacturing Co., Ltd.....	100 000
The Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries Ltd.....	100 000
The Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company.....	100 000
Wit-on Sons & Co., Ltd.....	100 000
William Sanson & Co.....	100 000
Andrew Steele & Miller.....	100 000
Edward Ashworth & Co.....	100 000
Edward Johnston & Co.....	100 000
Hard Rent & Co.....	100 000
J. W. Donne & Co.....	100 000
John Moore & Co.....	100 000
Leveing & Co.....	100 000
Norton McGaw & Co., Ltd.....	100 000
Phelps Brothers & Co.....	100 000
P. S. Nicolson & Co.....	100 000
Quayle Davidson & Co.....	100 000
Walter Christensen & Co.....	100 000
Walton Ritchie & Co.....	100 000
Gepp, Edwards & Co., Subscription 1894.....	50 000
idem 1895.....	50 000
Gastavus Gudgeon & Co.....	50 000
John Badstow & Co.....	50 000
Newlands Brothers.....	50 000
Smith, Yank & Co.....	50 000
Rev. H. Mo-ley, M.A.....	50 000
David Roberts.....	50 000
F. H. Harrison.....	50 000
F. H. O. Tuss.....	50 000
J. B. Kennedy.....	50 000
John Cassidy.....	50 000
J. L. Law.....	50 000

Stanley Wood.....	\$9 000
Rev. H. C. Tucker.....	25 000
J. H. Watt.....	20 000
Henry Perce.....	21 000
G. W. Nicolls.....	20 000
W. H. Ashbrook.....	20 000
William J. Jessop.....	20 000
Total.....	Rs. 3,120,000

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE FOR 1896.

PRESIDENT:

Dr. Agostino de Albuquerque, the Balladist.

HON. SECRETARY:

Dr. H. M. de Mello, M. A.

HON. TREASURER:

T. G. Costa, Esq.

COMMITTEE:

<i>F. H. Harrison, Esq.</i>	<i>C. D. Steza, Esq.</i>
<i>W. J. Jones, Esq.</i>	<i>C. M. Taylor, Esq.</i>
<i>R. S. Croft, Esq.</i>	<i>Rev. H. C. Tucker.</i>
<i>H. C. Robinson, Esq.</i>	<i>A. A. W. Sloane, Esq.</i>

"ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE."

The young Rosario Argentine who occasionally sports himself in English for the edification of the readers of *The Southern Cross*, has struck out on a new line. He evidently appreciates English humor and wants to write it as well. And in trying to write a humorous style, he unconsciously succeeds, as the following letter illustrates:

"*My Esteemed Colleague:*
I am fortunate to say that you think I make progress considerable with your language. I am grateful. I now have the joy to say that I essay the style humorous."

Here I act out to you one happening funnily and pleasantly. It is the case, I know, that you yourself like to speak satirically and little respectfully of the nationality German—with her customs and her children. Indeed well. I myself have formed equal opinions. They are in me one people not sympathetic, of consequence I write of their satirically, (satirically, Alfred, is what you want to say, I suppose).

Runs up and down the streets of the population since it makes some days one group of eight. German armed with instruments musical of bronze and wood. They have of themselves constituted one orchestra movable.

But what orchestra!
The same very even blamable and blasted ing's hungry like those these musicals German, nor like them the people, nor like them nothing nobody nowhere in this city. Yet it is the case that these monstrous musicals assuage the extension of the population atrociously murdering the pieces operatic.

But, Scott Great! What does it mean? (I don't know, Alfred. But I know that you should say "Great Scott," instead of Scott Great—adjective goes before the noun in English, Alfred.)

I know not, but the people have too much abundance of this association musical.
Thus you see, my colleague, how I essay myself at the composing or shall I say the fiction, esprituelle of the idiom English. It lies itself as much more than the style majestic as so the which I have previously written at your periodic sympathetic.

Ever yours,

ALFREDO."

A JAPANESE BANQUET.

A banquet in Japan is apt to be a most substantial affair, consisting of several compound courses, each of which includes soup (as per se, I have sup only once). Each course was brought in on a separate tray for every diner and placed on his table; and when the other courses were brought in, the earlier ones were not taken away, but remained, so that we could, after sampling all the dishes, come back to those we liked best. There was only one drawback to this arrangement—everything got cold—a result aggravated by the constant clapping and laughing, which made of the eating a mere side-show, though there were not a few tempting things on our trays. We had fish (cooked, raw and smoked), several kinds of sea-weed, vegetables (wheat, cold, or pickled), radishes, mushrooms, boiled ham and lotus roots, potatoes, chicken and mutton, and several kinds of mysterious salads. I sampled every dish and survived to tell the tale.

The soup was served in small lacquer bowls. Lack outside and red inside, and had slices of hard-boiled eggs, or omelette, or seaweed, or fish floating on top. These solids we fished out more *Japanese* with our chopsticks, while the soup was drunk out of the bowls. The girls at first laughed at my attempts to use the chopsticks and said that I ate like a baby, but they kindly and gladly instructed me how to hold and ply them. This was my first lesson, and before the end of the meal I made considerable progress; but I never quite acquired the skill of the natives, who use their sticks as deftly as storks use their bills, in fishing solids out of the soup, in corraling the coe rice, and in picking a small fish clean to the skeleton, which seems the most wonderful feat of all. The apparent difficulty of using chopsticks or mutton is solved by having all meat cut up into small cubes before it is sent to the table, the Japanese being of the opinion that all carving and cutting should be done by the servants in the kitchen, since we consider it more aristocratic to have the joints and chickens set on the table whole and carved and cut by the host and guests themselves. —*Los Angeles Times*.

SOCIAL STATUS OF TRADE.

It has been remarked that one of the most remarkable things about the modernization of Japan is that trade should have been taken up by gentlemen in a country where only twenty-five years ago it was held in abhorrence by all the gentler classes and left for the very lowest. The same change has been going on in the Western world—and

without it modern civilization would have been impossible—but very slowly. In England "trade" is still regarded with some degree of aversion by society," but this is greatly tempered by the fact that drinking and brawling have already got into the nobility, and through the younger brothers and the second sons a good part of the nobility is acquiring a family interest in trade. It was comparatively easy for a nobleman to sell milk, for milk is a product of landed estates, but the cash business cannot so easily be adjusted to the old institutions. In some cases trade is made elegant and gentlemanly by a coating of arms and free-living, as in the great trading companies, one of which has nearly involved England in a war, but the coating soon wears off and exposes the English gentleman working for his living. Mr. Herbert Spencer became alarmed a dozen years ago at what he thought was a revival of militarism as against industrialism, but it seems in us that he was mistaken. Armies are not new, conquest is not a fashion of to-day. The gentleman has ceased to wear a sword, and we see no indications that he is likely to resume that weapon, which, like the disused organ naturalists tell us about, diminished from an instrument of death to a drawing-room ornament and then was sloughed off entirely.

Wars are not now lightly undertaken, commercial interests probably never had so much influence as now with governments, and commercial men certainly never did so much of the world's governing as now. Improvements in naval construction and in guns and armor and small arms do not prove that the art of war absorbs more of a nation's energies than it did thirty or fifty or a hundred years ago. The social status of trade has in this country never been inferior, though we certainly go as far to see a military parade and throw our hats as high in honor of a great general as any people. But from England on the West to Japan on the East the social status of trade is improving as civilization advances and militarism slowly yields before industrialism. —*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, April 2.

FRESHWATER SPRINGS UNDER THE SEA.

The hottest region on the earth's surface is on the south-western coast of Persia, on the border of the Persian gulf. For forty consecutive days in the months of July and August the mercury has been known to stand above 100 deg. in the shade, and at night and to run up as high as 130 deg. in the middle of the afternoon. At Bahrein, in the centre of the most torrid part of this most torrid belt, as though it were nature's furnace, the make the place as unbearable as possible, water from wells is something unknown. Great shafts have been sunk to a depth of 400, 200, 300, and even 500 feet, but always with the same result—no water. This serious situation has been met by comparatively numerous population contrives to live there, thanks to copious springs which rise forth from the bottom of the gulf more than a mile from the shore. The water from these springs is obtained in a most curious and novel manner. *Machado* (divers), whose sole occupation is that of rushing the people of Bahrein with the life-giving fluid, repeat to that portion of the gulf where the springs are situated and bring away with them hundreds of bags full of the water each day. The water of the gulf were the springs, burst forth nearly 200 feet deep, but these *machados* manage their goatskin sacks by diving to the bottom and holding the mouths of the bags over fountain jets—this, too, without allowing the salt water of the gulf to mix with it. The source of these submarine fountains is thought to be in the hills of Omoud 400 or 500 miles away. Being situated at the bottom of the gulf, it is a mystery how they were ever discovered, but the fact remains that they have been known since the dawn of history. —*Exchange*.

THE LANGUAGE OF UMBRELLAS.

There is a language of umbrellas as of flowers. For instance, place your umbrella in a rack, and it will indicate that it is about to change owners. To open it quickly in the street means that somebody's eye is going to be put out; to shut it, that a hat or two is going to be knocked off. An umbrella carried over a woman, the man getting nothing but the drippings of the rain, signifies courtship. When the man has the umbrella and the woman the dripping, it indicates marriage. To punch your umbrella into a person and then open it means "I dislike you." To swing your umbrella over your head signifies "I am making a nuisance of myself." To trail your umbrella along the footpath means that the man behind you is thirsting for your food. To carry it at right angles under your arm signifies that an eye is to be lost by the man who follows you. To open an umbrella quickly, it is said, will frighten a mad bull. To put a cotton umbrella by the side of a silk one signifies "exchange is no robbery." To purchase an umbrella means "I am not smart, but honest." To lend an umbrella indicates "I am a fool." To mend an umbrella means—well, never mind what it means; nobody ever does that. To turn an umbrella in a gust of wind paves profanity. To carry your umbrella in a case signifies that it is a shabby one. To carry an open umbrella just high enough to tear out men's eyes and knock off men's hats signifies "I am a woman." To press an umbrella over your friend, saying, "Oh, do take it; I have much rather you should have it than I," signifies lying. To give a friend half your umbrella means that both of you will get wet. To carry it from home in the morning means "It will clear off."

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—It is expected that the coinage of nickel for circulation in Argentina will be commenced in July next.

—Another case of yellow-fever, real or suspected, was reported from Belgrano, Buenos Aires, on the 6th inst. Possibly it was a case of medical ignorance.

—A special service will be held at the Methodist Church (Largo do Caturra) next Sunday at noon. The English-speaking people are cordially invited to be present.

—Up to the present time it has been impossible to open congress for lack of a quorum. The legal opening date is May 3rd, and we understand that pay is drawn since that time.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 6th inst. says that the Argentine is resolved to offer great inducements to agriculturists to settle the frontier territory of Neuquen. These inducements will soon be made public.

—Complaints are made of the hygienic conditions of the best hospital at Copacabana, which is said to be provided with drainage of the old system, to the great prejudice of its inmates. As all old residents know, the "old system" was based on the "tigre." It is this system employed to-day in a government hospital in the city of Rio de Janeiro?

—The Argentine press is almost unanimous in condemning the recently published protocol of a treaty of friendship between Argentina and Chile. They claim that it settles nothing, that it simply postpones the points at issue, and that it is a defeat of Argentine diplomacy. Possibly the Argentine journalists are hankering for another war scare.

—A comical story reaches us by an underground route from Maldonado of a certain gallant naval officer whose prowess with his gun by no means equalled his fondness for shooting. In fact, so ineffectual were the bags with which he returned home, that some innocent game of the district bestowed on him the highly descriptive sobriquet of "Pum-pum-mah!" This would not be a bad title for a general in some burlesque. —*Montevideo Times*.

—The suspension of several Polytechnic students on Saturday for insulting the acting director of that school, led to a riotous manifestation yesterday. The students attacked the director with canes, eggs and other missiles, damaged the building and furniture to the value of 3,000\$, assaulted the director and his staff, and on the street, assaulted Professor Ruiz, injuring him severely. A police force was called in to repress the disorder and later on the school was closed until further notice.

—The military revival in this country has begun to make such a good impression on our neighbors that they are beginning to think of having their officers taught in our army. It is only a short time ago that Uruguay solicited permission for some of her cadets to be incorporated with our army, and now the minister of Paraguay has made a similar request to allow Paraguayan cadets and officers to be incorporated in our army. These facts cannot but be very flattering to Minister Villaverde, who sees his energy and tact approved not only by public opinion here, but also by our immediate neighbors. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—Many of our readers are interested in the founding of a hospital in this city by the several protestant denominations. Subscriptions and donations have been received for this purpose during the past four years, and the fund now amounts to a considerable sum. The persons interested are mainly poor people who are not able to give much, but last year they added 5,319\$37 to the fund. They have already purchased a site for a hospital and are waiting for further assistance before building. In our opinion, they will find it advantageous to begin even with temporary quarters for half a dozen beds and a good nurse. Money will then come more freely.

What's up now, neighbor? Has the Havas agency been calling down to the River that "Deputy Tiradentes" has been trying to induce the Brazilian congress to recognize Cuban belligerency? If so, please tell your excitable Spanish friends not to make an exhibition of themselves before making an inquiry. In the first place, the Brazilian congress was not in session last month, and is even now having much difficulty in getting a quorum together. And, in the second place, there is no such individual as "Deputy Tiradentes." The only Tiradentes we know was hung over a hundred years ago, and the Jacobins now celebrate the event on April 21st. There is also a Club Tiradentes here.

—The attempted sanitary convention with Brazil has collapsed, for the present at least, as the Brazilian minister Dr. Dreyfus returns to Rio Janeiro this week without leaving anything arranged, so nothing is likely to be done now for some time. We are not in the least surprised, for the affair has been treated with the greatest dilatoriness and indifference by all concerned. This, indeed, seems to be the fate of all our questions with Brazil, some of which have been pending for years without showing the least sign of approaching a settlement. As regards the sanitary convention, we do not think it any great matter, for the experience of the season now concluding has shown that we can get on very well indeed without any convention, provided the sanitary authorities exercise a little moderation and common-sense. In fact, as we have remarked before, we have done better without a convention than when we had one. —*Montevideo Times*.

—It is quite sufficient for any one to express any sympathy with the unfortunate Cubans, or for any legislator to propose a motion in their favor, for the *Epispa* immediately to break forth into the coarsest insults against them. It habitually refers to the U. S. legislators as "the American swine," and now, because Deputy Tiradentes has presented a motion in favor of Cuban belligerency in the Brazilian congress, it publishes a long and abusive article, calling this deputy "a vulgar and insolent fellow," and saying that he "knows nothing," a "debauched ruffian" and "insolent terms." If the *Epispa* thinks it will do the Spanish cause any good by this coarse abuse, it is greatly mistaken, for it only brings it into contempt. If the *Epispa* wishes to preserve respect, it must learn to be generous towards its antagonists; at present it is the very reverse. It does not follow that every one who sympathizes with the Cubans in their struggle for independence is either a swine or a debauched ruffian. —*Montevideo Times*, April 30th.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, May 12th, 1896.

THE situation at the Polytechnic school as we go to press ought to be an object lesson for Brazilians on a subject which closely concerns the highest welfare of their country. Because of some trifling misunderstanding, the students demand of the acting director a modification in the examining board on one of their studies. The director declines, and is promptly insulted by the students. The matter is laid before the faculty and the promoters of the disturbance are suspended for various periods. Yesterday the whole body of students invaded the school building, gave *bras* for the republic and *morras* for the monarchy (though what politics has to do with the difficulty we fail to understand), smashed the furniture, assaulted and insulted the director again, bound the doorkeeper and gave him a beating, marched through the streets in procession, and assaulted another professor in the public street. The violence and savagery displayed in these assaults are certainly ominous auguries for the future. If students are permitted to create disorder in public schools because some of their number are "conditioned" in their examinations, and then to commit violent assaults of this character because their unreasonable protests are not accepted, then discipline in the schools of the country can not be maintained, and the maintenance of good order in civil life will become impossible. It has become a popular belief among Brazilians that corporal punishment in schools, and to a great extent even in family affairs, is reprehensible and wrong. Naturally the children take every advantage of this, and the restraint necessary to their proper training is lost. In school life, if a boy happens to be perverse he simply does as he pleases. The teachers have no control over him, his parents do nothing, and the authorities are indulgent. Such a boy is sure to make a bad citizen, for he will not know how to submit to authority nor to respect the law. With such citizens, a popular form of government means anarchy. It is worthy of consideration, therefore, whether the government and people feel it wise to continue in such a course. If they want good government they must have good citizens, and good citizens can not be made out of bad and mischievous boys.

ASIDE from the purely personal questions which may be involved in the prosecution of a military officer in Santos, as author or principal accomplice in the destruction of two newspaper offices in that city in December last,—this officer having been recently acquitted by a jury—there are two general questions involved which merit serious consideration on the part of the public. One of these questions is that of a free press, free from official and administrative coercion and also free from popular or partisan aggression, and the other is that of public order and subordination to legal jurisdiction. It is true that the freedom of the press may be and is abused, but at the same time, even its abuses sometimes lead to good results. A popular government must be based upon the popular will, and that ought to be directed and governed by intelligence and an intimate knowledge of public affairs. The only effective medium we have of keeping the people inform-

ed in regard to the administration of their public affairs and of instructing and counseling them in regard to their public duties, is a free press. Without it, the people, especially in a large country, are practically helpless, for they can never know how the laws are being administered. As a measure of defense as well as a medium of instruction, a free press is absolutely necessary. It may be held strictly accountable for libel, but it should never be denied the privilege of free criticism and discussion. Then as to the second question, there can be no discussion on the criminality of all such irresponsible attacks on private property. Even had the editors of the *Tribuna do Povo* and *Santos Commercial* exceeded their privileges and rights, the only proper recourse was that of legal prosecution. A mob can have no more rights than an individual in such matters, and no one will claim that any person has the right to damage the property of a newspaper simply because he does not like its opinions. These popular excesses ought to be repressed with the greatest severity, for they threaten every principle of good government. Add to this the fact that the accused persons belonged to a public force, and that their leader holds or held a military commission, and we have more than reason enough for inflicting an exemplary punishment upon them. If they can do these things with impunity, which seems to have been the case thus far throughout all Brazil, then there is no security for any newspaper except those belonging to the party or clique in power. Under such a regime good and honest government will be impossible.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—At Niteroi there is to be established a military dancing club (Club Militar Dançante).
—A S. Paulo telegram of the 8th inst. states that yellow-fever has reappeared at Mogy-mirim.
—At Mogy-mirim, São Paulo, there were 15 yellow-fever patients in the isolated hospital on the 6th inst.
—The state government of São Paulo has opened a credit of 632,000 for water and drainage works in the town of Lorena.
—Telegrams have been received stating that the officers and soldiers at Bahia and Ceará have failed to receive their pay for the last month.
—A considerable number of cases of yellow-fever are reported from S. Simão, S. Paulo. The residents are said to be removing from the town.
—A Bahia telegram of the 6th says that the intendente and aldermen of Itararé, in that state, are shut out of the municipal hall by the military force.
—The customs receipts at Pernambuco amounted last month to 1,475,528\$575, against 1,495,268\$976 in April, 1895, and 1,534,894\$866 in April, 1894.
—Two persons accused of counterfeiting postage stamps and five accused of counterfeiting paper money have been tried and acquitted at Porto Alegre.
—Last month the customs receipts at Porto Alegre amounted to 489,901\$169, against 1,211,508\$929 in April, 1895, the decrease being 721,607\$760.
—It is stated that cheese shipped from Minas Geraes pays an export duty of 400 reis per kilo. A few years ago a kilo of cheese could be bought for that sum.
—In the parish of Conceição, Campiães, there were recorded last month 328 deaths from yellow-fever and 116 from other or unspecified causes, making a total of 444.
—On the 6th inst. there were 29 cases of yellow-fever under treatment in the town of Casa Branca, São Paulo, of which 12 were in the isolated hospital. The epidemic is now rapidly declining.
—A São Paulo telegram to the *Jornal do Brasil* says that the governor of São Paulo is considering the withdrawal of all foreigners from the police force of that state, and substituting them with natives.
—The idea has been advocated in São Paulo of initiating a popular subscription for the purpose of purchasing a house to be presented to the composer Carlos Gomes. Where is it to be located? In São Paulo, or Italy?
—Mr. Henrique Irenau de Souza, son of the late Visconde de Mauá, celebrated his silver wedding at Petropolis on the 6th inst. Although only 44 years old, he has 10 children and five grandchildren.
—Major Menezes Froes, president of the old municipal chamber of Niteroi, has written to Dr. Martins Torres, president of the new chamber, requesting him to deliver the municipal building and archives.
—The Pará state assembly has authorized the governor to employ the sums necessary to provide Carlos Gomes, the composer, with all the comforts and assistance which his state of health may require on his arrival there.
—In S. Paulo on the 6th inst. 4 Spaniards were arrested at the lottery ticket office of Dulce Nunes & Co. where they were discounting tickets. They are accused of having robbed the sale of a lottery agency at Santos.
—At Santos on the 6th inst. Francisco Pereira, secretary of the *Tribuna do Povo*, was arrested by the police. A large crowd gathered at the place where this gentleman was held in custody and vigorously protested against the arrest.

—In the neighborhood of American Braziliense, São Paulo, was recently found the body of a Turk, whose body had been partly devoured by vipers, lizards, and dogs. It was verified by the authorities that the man had died from yellow-fever.

—The federal prosecuting attorney at São Paulo has presented indictments against 32 persons accused of different degrees of culpability in the crimes of manufacturing and passing counterfeit money, and against 9 others as accomplices in these crimes.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 6th announced the arrest in Santos of the capitalist João Antonio dos Santos for complicity in the issue of counterfeit money. Orders of arrest had also been issued against João Nunes Rullo Ayres, Hippolyto Morcia and Manuel Teixeira de Souza.

—Congressman Glycério at a dinner which was given to him at S. Paulo on the 30th ult., made a speech in defense of military revolutions, which, in his opinion, are the only ones that can be made without bloodshed. The Jacobin philosopher is apparently preparing for some future event.

—From January 28 to April 18 there were admitted into the yellow-fever hospital at Rio Claro, S. Paulo, 170 patients of whom 145 were men, 23 women and 2 children. Of this number 38 men and 4 women died, 95 were cured and the remainder were still in the hospital on April 18.

—A telegram of the 5th inst. from Pernambuco states that in the vicinity of Porto Calvo, in the state of Alagoas, policemen have destroyed the buildings and machinery on the sugar plantation of S. Caetano. It is alleged that they intend to destroy other property and are threatening the lives of some of the citizens.

—The total loss occasioned by the explosion of a fireworks factory in São Paulo on the 1st inst., was estimated at 200,000\$. It is said that the neighboring proprietors will prosecute the municipality for damages, as such factories are prohibited within the city limits and therefore the authorities are responsible for this breach of the law and its consequences.

—The Jacobin Agrício Camargo aspires to promote in Rezende a local organization of the national party. With this object he lectured there on the 26th ult., and succeeded in obtaining 100 adherents and four converts. With these converts he can organize his local executive committee and thus the party is floated in Rezende and can send telegrams to the four winds.

—At Santos on the 4th inst. Esauio Fabio Paulista, accused of having attacked the printing offices of the *Tribuna do Povo* and *Santos Commercial*, was tried and acquitted. There is a provision in the constitution guaranteeing the liberty of the press, but since the constitution was adopted this provision has been violated several hundred times and in not one instance have the criminals been punished.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 7th, published in the *Jornal do Brasil*, says that the police are investigating a horrible crime committed by an advocate of that city against a lady belonging to an influential family. The criminal has fled and the lady has died from the effects of poison sent to her by the criminal. Subsequent mail advices state that the victim was a girl of only 15 years, that she was raised by the scoundrel, whose name is thoughtfully concealed, and that he gave her the poison which ended her life, with his own hand. There should be no delay in dealing with such a man.

—At a meeting held in S. Paulo on the 3rd inst., in honor of Senator Quintino Bocayuva, this gentleman was hailed by some of his admirers as the next president of Brazil. In compensation the senator made a long speech in which he is said to have vigorously condemned the idea of deposing President Prudente de Moraes, which would be, he is reported to have declared, a crime equivalent to the murder of the republic. Congressman Glycério was present at the meeting, but whether it is this serious or not, it is difficult to say. It is possible that Glycério may be trying to deceive Quintino, or Quintino to deceive Glycério, or the public.

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

IN ELEVEN VS ALL COMERS.

This match was played on May 3rd. The Eleven were unfortunately two short and could only obtain one substitute but the colts are to be congratulated on their victory, especially Mr. Lloyd who batted very steadily for his 43.

ALL COMERS.

R. C. Lloyd,	b. Stock.....	43
F. J. Colbourne,	b. Richards.....	17
H. Estill, c. Cross,	b. Stock.....	2
C. W. Macfarlane,	b. Richards.....	2
E. W. L. Theobald,	b. ".....	2
H. Born, c. Kennedy,	b. Tross.....	6
A. Barton,	b. Everill.....	6
A. Dickson, stamped Cross	b. ".....	—
A. Smith, c. and b. Tross,	b. ".....	—
— Jones, c. Kennedy,	b. Stock.....	3
E. O. Broad, c. Tross,	b. ".....	3
A. C. Wilson, not out,	b. Stock.....	5
A. L. Sell,	b. Tross.....	1
J. Thomson,	b. Stock.....	3
— Knowles,	b. Stock.....	4
Extras.....		—
Total.....		90

1st. ELEVEN.

O. Wilnot, run out,	b. Theobald.....	12
A. L. Tweede, run out,	b. Thomson.....	15
H. Tross,	b. Lloyd.....	7
C. Stock, l. b. w.,	b. Theobald.....	3
E. A. Cross,	b. ".....	3
J. A. Barham, c. and b. Everill,	b. Theobald.....	3
A. Richards,	b. ".....	2
G. R. Kennedy,	b. Lloyd.....	1
Substitute, not out,		—
Extras.....		6
Total.....		55

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Although Julio de Castilhos has succeeded up to the present, with the assistance of the general government, in holding himself in office, he finds it no easy task to govern against their will a people like the Rio Grandenses. Still he obstinately refuses to resign the position of which by illegitimate means he obtained possession and doubtless hopes that he will yet be able, under the powerful protection of Vasques and Glycério, to realize his plan of establishing a permanent dictatorship in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

In the meanwhile he never hesitates to resort to the most insidious means of accomplishing his objects. It is now stated that the steamer *Alva* has arrived at Montevideo from Porto Alegre with the mail bags vitiated, and it is believed that the crime was committed to enable Castilhos to get possession of the correspondence of the federalists. The fact that open packages of undrawn lottery tickets were left in the mail bags shows that the act was not committed by any common thief. The *Federação*, as we had occasion to state in a previous issue, asserted some time ago that the federalists are preparing for another revolution. The *Reforma* denied it to produce proofs of the truth of that assertion, and consequently it is easy to understand the anxiety of the castilhistas to get hold of federalists' letters. On comparing the key-bill with the contents of the mail bags, the post-office officials at Montevideo discovered that a package from Porto Alegre for Buenos Aires, with 31 letters and 17 other articles, and a package from Pelotas for Buenos Aires, with 10 letters, had been opened and that several letters and whole packages were missing.

This crime, which is merely a survival of what was a common practice under the dictatorial government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, is in perfect keeping with a similar crime recently committed at the telegraph office at Porto Alegre. Some time ago President Prudente de Moraes sent a confidential telegram to Gen. Cantuaria, commander of the 6th military district. Before this telegram was delivered to Gen. Cantuaria allusion was made to it in the *Federação*, the organ of Julio de Castilhos. On hearing of this scandalous circumstance the President indignantly ordered the dismissal of Major Guillou, who had charge of the Rio Grande telegraph district and who is one of Castilhos' most intimate friends. He also ordered the removal of the telegraph station which Castilhos had established at the government house at Porto Alegre. Accordingly Guillou has been dismissed, but Souza Aguiar, director-general of telegraphs, in transmitting the order for Guillou's dismissal, has eulogized him in the most flattering and extravagant terms for the services which he has rendered.

The castilhistas are said to be very angry with both the President and Gen. Cantuaria, and it is stated that, as soon as congress opens, the castilhistas delegation will make a violent attack on the former. Cassiano's paper, the *Diário Popular*, of Pelotas, is reported by a recent telegram to have already opened the campaign.

As to the feelings of the castilhistas towards Cantuaria, there are strikingly displayed by the glorification of Major Rosário, of which we gave an account in our last issue. Cantuaria and Castilhos are now said to be having interviews every day on account of questions that arise between them.

On the night of the 4th inst. there was a fight in the city of Rio Grande between Castilhos' policemen on one side and soldiers of O. Góes's old battalion, the 12th infantry, and marines, on the other. The policemen were roughly handled and one of their number was killed. Ten of the officers of the 12th battalion have gone to Porto Alegre under arrest.

At Porto Alegre on the 5th soldiers of the 10th regiment of cavalry were not permitted to leave their barracks and the streets were patrolled by policemen with loaded guns. On the 6th Castilhos had a grand review and dress parade of his military brigade, presumably with the object of exciting the terror of his adversaries.

The federalists continue to make preparations for the municipal elections. At Rio Grande they will unite with the autonomists, and at Bujé and Jaguarão present candidates of their own. A judge, Aldeida Lima, has published his pamphlet on the jury question and has returned to his judicial labors in Rio Grande. The hearing of witnesses in his case was commenced in Porto Alegre on the 8th.

The federal judge has refused to interfere in the question of the arrest of Major Trindade and other federalists at Passo Fundo and has fired the documents received from Gen. Cantuaria on this subject.

The district judge at Passo Fundo has issued a warrant for the arrest of the prominent federalist leader Prestes Guimarães, who, our readers will remember, justly suspicious of the designs of the castilhistas, obtained an escort of federal cavalry before returning to the state.

Santos Filho, who had been arrested by order of Gen. Galvão, has been tried by court martial and acquitted.

Col. Joaquim Balthazar da Silveira has been appointed commander of the garrison of Livramento. The arrival of the 8th regiment of cavalry, now at S. João d'El-Rey, Minas Geraes, is said to be still expected in Rio Grande.

A telegram of the 8th inst. says that the remittance of money by the federal treasury is anxiously awaited. The customs receipts have decreased very much and there is no money for the payment of government accounts. During last month, compared with April, 1895, the decrease in these receipts was 82,259\$788 at Uruguaiana, 123,308\$232 at Rio Grande and 721,697\$760 at Porto Alegre.

RAILROAD NOTES

—On Thursday at the S. Diogo station on the Central railway a police detective in attempting to cross the track was run over and killed by a locomotive.

—It is stated that the corpse of a public functionary who died in Petropolis was sent to São Francisco Xavier on the car reserved for the foreign diplomats.

—By decree of the state government of Minas Geraes the period for the conversion of the debentures of the Companhia Estrada de Ferro Litorânea de Minas will terminate on July 12.

—The directors of the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul railway recommend a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the second half of the year 1895, carrying to the next account the sum of 16,672.

—There has arrived in this city a committee appointed by the Associação Commercial of Campinas to lay before the minister of industry and the president of the Companhia Leopoldina complaints against the manner in which the service on the road belonging to that company is performed.

—The Companhia Sorocabana-Itaú estimates the traffic receipts of its roads for the year ended on the 30th ult. at 7,000,000\$. Next year the directors think these receipts will amount to from 10,000,000\$ to 12,000,000\$. The company has 713 kilometers of railway in operation and 119 in construction.

—A Bahia telegram of the 9th says that a rumor, happily false, had been current in regard to the collapse of the railway bridge between Papage and Platânia. It is said that the bridge is still and unsafe, and that an accident could not fail to cause a serious loss of life. It is urged that steps be taken to compel the railway company to construct another line in order to avoid the employment of a bridge.

—The following proposals have been made for furnishing rolling stock to the Central railway for which it had called for tenders: Albert Freid 1139,000; Fogg & Co., 107,739; the same with better material 1,314,050; Norton, Megaw & Co., 120,290; the same with better material 1,258,850; Brazilian Contract Corporation Limited, 129,539; Companhia Edificadora, 2,399,500,000. In all of these proposals, except that of the Companhia Edificadora, the merchandise is to be delivered f. o. b. In the Edificadora's proposal it is to be delivered on the line, ready for work. The following proposals were made for 60 cars only: Haupt & Bieln, 1,470,132\$000; Quayle, Davidson & Co., 8281,000; Companhia Edificadora, 1,260,000\$000. Brito & Harting offer to furnish coal and cattle-cars for 895,000\$000.

—The directors of the Great Western of Brazil railway in their report for the last half-year, state that the gross receipts were 1,474,732\$245, against 1,524,152\$848 in 1894, and the expenditure was 1,116,000\$654, against 1,041,026\$642, leaving a balance of 357,831\$281, against 483,125\$790. The gross receipts for the year show a decrease of 3.24 per cent. as compared with 1894, and the working expenses show an increase of 7.25 per cent. over the previous year. The decrease in the receipts is caused principally by the heavy rains which delayed the crushing of cane and the rise in expenditure is due to increased wages during the latter part of the year, to heavy repairs, including damage caused by a strike, and to outlay on further rolling stock. The accounts show a net balance of 14,109, which, with 6,808 brought forward from December 31, 1894, makes a total of 721,007. Deducting the sum of 7,500 already paid as interim dividend for the half-year to June 30, 1895, there remains a balance of 713,507, out of which the directors recommend a final payment at the rate of 2½ per cent., making, with the interim dividend before mentioned, 5 per cent. for the year. This will leave 7,007 to be carried forward.

COFFEE NOTES

—Coffee-picking began last month in many localities in the state of São Paulo.

—A local paper of Itacurati, S. Paulo, says that the coffee crop promises to be large in that district.

—The São Paulo *Reporter* of the 7th inst. says that Messrs. Paula, Claves & Co. are already receiving new coffee from the interior, having thus far received some 2500 bags all of good quality.

—Twenty-nine firms of this city have memorialized the state governments of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, S. Paulo and Espírito Santo in favor of the proposal of Mr. Newlands and Dr. Sampaio in regard to coffee guineas.

—The state of Pará has offered premiums of 500\$ per lot of 1,000 cocoa or coffee trees suitably planted, and 1,000\$ per lot of 2,000 rubber trees planted. There are localities in the Amazon valley where excellent coffee has been produced, and we do not doubt that Pará might also achieve something in that direction.

—The fiscal authorities of the state of Rio de Janeiro have sent out circulars giving the names of all the railway stations in the state, with all frontier stations specially indicated, for the purpose of assisting the collection of the coffee export tax. There seems to be much anxiety lest a few of these precious beans shall escape taxation.

LOCAL NOTES

—If Rangel Pestana is elected senator, will he vote for giving 200,000\$ to Jernonymo and for expropriating the *Jornal do Commercio*?

—The police is looking for a Spanish servant accused of having stolen 15,000\$ worth of jewelry at the house in which she was employed.

—Gen. Carlos Eugenio de Andrade Guimarães has been appointed commander of the engineer corps, vice Gen. Innocencio Galvão de Queiroz, resigned.

—Quintino and Julio de Castilhos are said to be the Jacobin candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the republic. They will make a good running pair.

—The leader of the federal party, "General" Francisco Glycério, managed to make his appearance at the chamber of deputies, for the first time, on the 6th inst.

50	Солосабана . . .	80	50	Prosper. litse . . .	140
					14

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bk Western land.	298	Apr. 21	Parahyba..	C. W. Gross & C
bk Robertsurss..	764	May 3	London....	C. Hecksher & C

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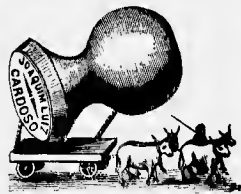
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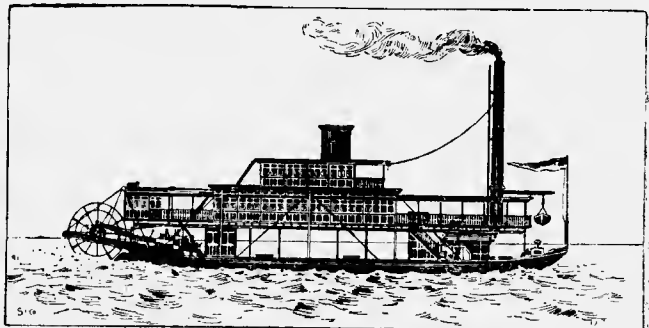
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